



World Concern Development Organization

HAITI RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROJECT II

Response to Tropical Storm Jeanne

GRANT N0: DFD-G-00-05-00009-00

FINAL PROGRAM REPORT

November 1, 2004 – July 31, 2005

Prepared for:

**United State Agency for International Development
OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE**

Submitted by:

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Haiti Relief & Rehabilitation II – Response to Tropical Storm Jeanne

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USAID/OFDA grant No:	DFD–G–00-05-00009-00
Country/Region	Haiti/Northwest Department
Type of Disaster	Increase livelihood security that was lost due to Tropical Storm Jeanne
Time period recovered by the report: December 2004 - July 2005	

PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND PERFORMANCE

Program Goal: To save lives and alleviate suffering by serving the poor families affected by Tropical Storm Jeanne in the Northwest of Haiti.

Objective #1: Contribute to the food security for 7,700 farmers and their families in Northwest Department by helping them increase food production.



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Objective #2: Help 2,000 women in Northwest to rebuild their critical small livelihood capital base.

Number/Type of beneficiaries targeted: 7,700 direct beneficiary farmer families receiving benefits from the project. Community-based selection of beneficiaries will be households headed by women and households with livelihood reduction shock (with little to no income producing assets).

Objective/Activity	Goal	Actual	Indicators
Objective #1: Contribute to the food security for 7,700 farmers and their families in Northwest Department by helping them increase food production.	7,700 farmers	10,062	130.67%
Objective #2: Help 2,000 women in Northwest to rebuilt their critical small livelihood capital base.	2,000 women farmers	2,278	113.9%

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Activity 1. Coordinate the intervention with other partners and organizations

OFDA was concerned that the interventions of different organizations would duplicate the same services in the same areas for the same beneficiaries. In order to avoid duplication of efforts, Christon Domond, World Concern Haiti, Country Manager and Dr. Isaac of World Vision held a meeting to determine the services that each organization would provide and the localities targeted, and a map was established. The same week, Julie Leonard of OFDA and the representatives of World Vision and World Concern Haiti met together at Hotel Montana to discuss the coordination of the intervention. The decision was made to produce a Memorandum of Understanding to specify the mode of the collaboration and intervention between both organizations.

One week later, at the World Vision Office, World Vision, CARE, World Concern and CRS, with the assistance of the agronomist Pierre Carm Milfort of USAID met to exchange their approach and their services to avoid duplication.

At the same time, the Northwest Regional Coordinator of World Concern worked with the Regional Director of Agricultural Ministry in the planning, organization and delivery of the services to the families. World Concern Country Manager, Christon Domond traveled twice in November to meet and work with the Regional Director of Agricultural Ministry, the Representative of the State (Delegue) and the Red Cross Representative to inform them of the project and get their advice.

Activity 2: Identify and sign contracts with seeds suppliers

On November 15, 2004, World Concern Haiti launched an appeal of offer for supplying the project with 45 MTs of bean seeds. Three suppliers replied to the appeal; from these, World Concern Haiti selected the firm SOGESEP to supply the project with seeds. The choice of SOGESEP has been guided by the capacity of this firm to provide the volume of seeds necessary in one month. We wanted to take advantage of the rainy season to distribute the seeds, as later than December 25 would be too late for planting according to the beneficiaries and the project staff.

Activity 3: Distribute agricultural inputs to the project beneficiaries

1-1: Distribution of seeds

During the first two months (December-January) 86.64 metric tons of local black bean seeds and 45 metric tons of corn seeds were distributed to 10,062 direct project beneficiaries. The project planned to distribute 90 metric tons of black bean seeds, but 3.36 were lost during transport and packaging into smaller bags of 15 lbs. each.



Table 1: Distribution of grain seeds (MT)

Period	Black Bean seeds	Corn seeds	Project beneficiaries
December 2004	67.51	45	8,102
January 2005	19.13	0	1,960
TOTAL	86.64	45	10,062

Beside the grain seeds, the project distributed 172 lbs. of tomato seeds to 874 women farmers grouped in 34 women's associations. They have received vegetable seeds, especially tomato seeds, as one of the most resistant vegetables that could grow with a lesser amount of water. The seeds have been used to establish common nurseries by group under the leadership of the supervisors and the liaison agents, and each woman has to establish her own back yard vegetable garden. However, because of the dry season that started late in January, some of the seedlings did not transplant well.



Corn and bean seed distribution

Activity 4: Distribution of tools



Beneficiaries receive their tools

To help the small farmers to continue to work their farms, the project distributed 15,740 tools including machetes and picks to 8,848 project beneficiaries. That represents 114.9% of the targeted beneficiaries. The project negotiated the price with tool suppliers and we got the opportunity to serve another 1,848 beneficiaries after the 7,700 targeted. In the communes of Bassin-bleu, Chansolme and Port-de-Paix, the beneficiaries each received two tools (one pick and one machete), and in the communes of Latortue and Jean-Rabel most of the beneficiaries received one tool.

Table 2: Distribution of tools

Period	Machetes	Picks	Total Number of beneficiaries
January	4,633	4,633	4,630
February	1,582	1,582	1,582
March	1,436	1,774	2,536
April	0	100	100
Total	7,651	8,089	8,848

Activity 5: Distribution of seedlings

The project intends to ensure long-term diversification of the rural families' source of income. In this case the farmers have been encouraged to plant improved fruit trees on their lands. In the project proposal, it had been planned to distribute 38,500 seedlings to 7,700 beneficiaries. However, it was difficult to find producers that could provide the seedlings quickly during the implementation of the project. Consequently, the project staff had to buy seedlings outside of the project area. Some seedlings were bought in the South, around Les Cayes, others at Gros-Morne, a commune in Artibonite Valley. That increased the cost of a seedling; subsequently, 23,100 seedlings were purchased and distributed to the direct beneficiaries to stay within budget constraints. Among the seedlings distributed, 310 did not survive during transport.



Tree seedling distribution

The Northwest Region is crossed by an important river called “Trois Rivières.” During the rainy season, this river causes a lot of damage to the peasant gardens and sometimes destroys the houses of the habitants. It was imperative for the project staff to provide some bamboo trees in some places along the river in order to protect the bank that is often ravaged by the



water. Conjointly with the Regional Director of the Agricultural Department, the project identified the species of bamboo that is most adapted to the region; 3,600 seedlings of bamboo were transplanted along 7.2 km of the riverbed of “Trois Rivières” at two meters apart to build a living barrier to protect the environment against flooding.

Table 3. Distribution of seedlings

Seedlings	Amount
Papaya	450
Walnut	20
Citrus	1,940
Wild sugar apple	300
Sour sop	300
Bamboo	3,600
Mango	6,000
Orange	2,000
Lemon	1,700
Grapefruit	2,000
Corrossolier et cachiman (tropical fruit)	1,790

Arbre veritable (tropical fruit)	3,000
Total	23,100

Activity 6: Organize training sessions to train project beneficiaries in the management of natural resources

Training represented one of the most important components of the project. It helped the farmers to acquire skills to better work their gardens and increase their production. To help the small farmers to improve their capacity in natural resource management (water shade management), the project trained 8,256 farmers in Soil Water Conservation (using a frame to work on the contour line, set up bio-mechanic structures on the slope lands, gully plugs and rock walls in the channels).

Two experienced agronomists and animators were hired to organize the training sessions. They were assisted during all the training sessions by the supervisors and the liaison agents of the project.



A training session

One of the weaknesses identified among the communities reached by the project is the absence of a permanent organizational structure where the community members could meet, share their problems and difficulties and find appropriate solutions. It was found that some groups did not have bylaws that link the members with the group. In order to facilitate the emergence of such structure, 1,500 farmers representing 60 groups benefited from training in group management and techniques to organize meetings. Each group received two days of training. Trainings on the reinforcement of organizational capacity were organized. These training sessions gave more opportunity to the groups to reinforce their capacity in setting up their internal laws. In general, the training sessions covered the following topics. (see table below).

Table 4. Training sessions

Period	Session	Type of Participants	Number of participants
January	Crop production	Farmers	5100
February	Goat and sheep production	Liaison agents	25
February-March	Soil conservation	Farmers	3156
April	Goat and sheep production	Liaison agents	25
May	Organizational reinforcement	Group committee	1500
June	Seeds production and grain storage	Group committee	200
July	Organizational reinforcement	Farmers' groups	2625
July	Goat and sheep production	Women and liaison agents	2,278 women and 25 agents

Activity 6. Motivation about the environmental problems (Biotic and Abiotic)

During the agriculture day on May 1, the project organized a very important program for 500 beneficiaries from six different localities: Paulin, Lacorne, Fondcoq, Gachina, Tifod and Port-de-Paix. The goal of this program was to educate and motivate the participants on the ecological consequences of some agricultural practices and provide them with some basic information on good practices to protect the environment.





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On June 4th a similar program was held in another locality where the same topic was discussed. The participants expressed their wish to see other trainings like these be organized.

Activity 7. Seed reimbursement

One of the best successes of the project was the reimbursement of the seeds done by many members in the majority of the groups. It is not common to find beneficiaries that reimburse the seeds received from an emergency project after a hurricane. It was one of the objectives of the project staff to sensitize the beneficiaries to put in place a strategy that will permit them to establish a local structure where a follow-up could be realized through the group committees built up during the beginning of the project. A non-formal follow-up realized by the supervisors after the project has revealed that more than 50% of the beneficiaries have effectively reimbursed to the local committees, some in cash, some in grains the seeds they have received from the project. The reason that they reimbursed in cash was that there were not many storage facilities available in their community; neither had people been trained technically in storage management and grain commercialization. The project organized training for the group committees in grain storage. It has been more theoretical than practice. The goal of that training was to show the beneficiaries the advantage they can get if they work together to establish a grain storage system for them in their respective communities. The members declared that they want to have access to seed for the next planting season. The seed could be beans or corn or whatever, but at least they have some cash available to buy seeds when it is necessary. Such enthusiasm needs to be encouraged, particularly in a region where the living condition of the population is very difficult and the technical assistance to the farmers is almost absent.

The project team did not expect this positive result in term of seed reimbursement. So, World Concern Haiti is working to keep two supervisors of the project to continue to assist some of the groups, particularly those that are the most motivated in order to help them to consolidate their structure, reinforce the social cohesion among the members and identify activities that can bring positive changes in their community.

Objective 2.- Help 2,000 small farmers/women in Northwest to rebuild their critical small livelihood capital base

2.1: Distribution of goats

To help the poor families most affected by Tropical Storm Jeanne, the project planned to distribute 2,000 female goats to 2,000 women in the project area. To reach the objective, contracts were signed with different local committees to provide the female goats to the beneficiaries. A veterinary technician is continuing to work with the groups in order to ensure that good quality goats are bought on the market before giving them to the beneficiaries. The purchasing committee went from market to market every day to buy the goats; 2,278 female goats were bought and distributed to 2,278 women.



All the animals were treated for internal and external parasites before they were turned over to the beneficiaries with Ectosin MP, Barricade and Vitamin B complex. For this period, 1,300 ml of Ectosin, 1,700 ml of Vitamin B complex and 200 ml of barricade were purchased and used to treat the goats.

2.2: Provide breeding services to the female goats beneficiaries.

To improve the livestock of the small farmers and to help them to increase their income, World Concern signed a contract with Centre Social de Developpement Integre de Cerca-Cavajal, represented by Doctor Foblas Joseph, to provide to the project 12 purebred stud goats at the beginning of July. In addition to those goats, four others were bought in Haiti from a Production Center at TitanYen, a locality in the West Department. The stud goats were received and distributed in 16 localities of the Northwest.



A purebred goat

To ensure good management of the goats, World Concern identified 16 people with basic knowledge in livestock to manage the animals in their respective communities. These people participated in a training session on the basic principles of animal health care, both preventive and curative. They were also introduced to the technique of using forage grasses as soil conservation.

Because of the importance of these animals in the community after the project was over on July 31, World Concern engaged a veterinary technician to assist the agents in the care of the stud goats. On a monthly basis, the veterinary technician will visit the localities to monitor the ongoing services and the health of the stud goats. He will provide care to the goats and provide advice to the agents when necessary.



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Table 5. -Distribution of stud goats in the communities.

Commune	Locality	Type/Race	N0	Veterinarian Agent
Bassin-bleu	La Hatte	Boer	1	Mme Milorme
	Catraca	Nubienne	1	Mme Alina
Chansolme	Degasson	Boer	1	Francois filias
	Andreau	Nubienne	1	Michelet justilien
Port-de-paix	Aubert	Boer	1	Ebens William
	Lacorne	Nubienne	1	Elides Merzeus
	Bananier colas	Nubienne	1	Abraam Vincent
	Maregranbois	Boer	1	Herard Jn Louis
	Passe-catabois	Boer	1	Telcy Fausner
	Foison	Nubienne	1	Pierre Elasner
	Coton	Boer	1	Kenson Celima
Jean-Rabel	Cabaret	Boer	1	Bruce Eliener
	Café paul	Nubienne	1	Delafrance Louissaint
	Riviere colas	Nubienne	1	Ychoram Aurelien
	Pechaud	Boer	1	Devidson Tervil
Latortue	Jacot	Boer	1	Fils-aimé Boniface

3- PROJECT STATUS RELATIVE TO OBJECTIVES.

Objective 1:

Contribute to the food security for 7,700 farmers and their families in the Northwest Department by helping them increase food production.

A) - Indicator:

7,700 farmers will be receiving from the project agricultural inputs including grain seeds, vegetable seeds and tools.



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Training seminars will be organized under leadership of the field supervisors assisted by the agricultural agents for all beneficiaries related to soil fertility and integrated pest management and or/ grassroots organizational structure. Each farmer will plant five seedlings at the end of the project including mangos, avocados, and citrus.

b)-Project output according to the objective

At the end of the project, 10,062 farmers have received grain seeds (86.64 MT of beans and 45 MT of corn), which represent 130% of the targeted beneficiaries. Of these, 874 women from 34 women groups received 172 pounds of tomato seeds, which represents 11.35% of the total beneficiary target in the project (7,700).

A total of 15,740 tools have been distributed to 8,848 beneficiaries. This figure represents 115% of the number of beneficiaries targeted by the project.

On the training side, 5,226 farmers have received training in crop production and an additional 3,030 farmers working on the sloping lands have been trained in soil and water conservation. In addition to these, 1,500 farmers, members of different groups, have been trained in group management. Another 500 received training on ecological consequences of agricultural practices. Altogether, this brings the total number of beneficiaries receiving training to 10,256, representing 133% of the targeted number of beneficiaries to receive training.

The project had anticipated distributing 38,500 seedlings to the beneficiaries. However, we were only able to distribute 23,100, representing 60% of the volume targeted (see explanation under Activity 5, seedlings distribution).

Objective 2:

Help 2,000 families in the Northwest to rebuild their critical small animal livelihood capital base.

a) - Indicator:

- 2,000 families will receive a goat or sheep to start rebuilding their capital base.
- 2,000 goats/sheep will be treated for internal and external parasites
- Improve goat production by establishing breeding stations in the communities.



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b) - Project output according to the objective.

2,278 women farmers have received a female goat from the project, representing 113.9% of the total women to be helped. All the goats have been treated against external and internal parasites before turning them over to the beneficiaries.

To improve the livestock of the small farmers and to help them increase their income, World Concern has distributed 16 purebred goats in 16 localities of the Northwest. Because of the importance of these animals for the communities, after the project was over on July 31, World Concern engaged a veterinary technician to assist the agents in the care of the stud goats.

Problems encountered

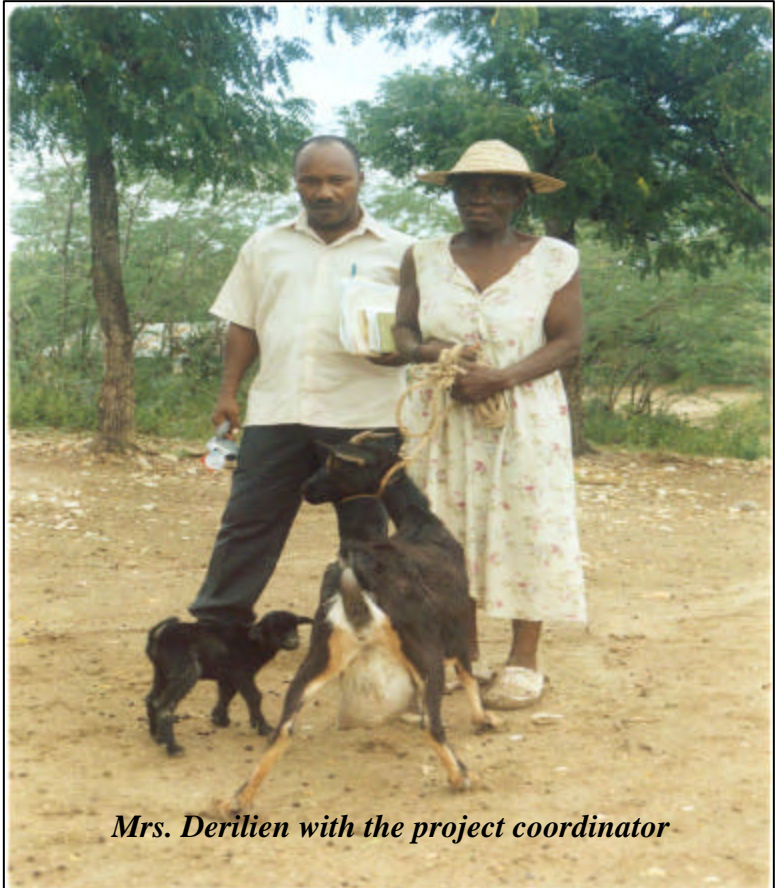
The project had ordered 45 metric tons of chicken corn which is more productive and more resistant for drought and diseases. The chicken variety needs 90 days to be harvested. But the variety received and distributed needs more time for harvesting.

The department of the Northwest was facing a severe dry season. Many fields that were sewn in the middle of January did not have good results. In the Northwest, the bean and cornfields were suffering a deficit of water for too long a time. So, many farmers are victims of that problem, because they invested their money to prepare their land and to control weeds, but they did not succeed as expected.

Ministry Story

My name is Mrs. Derilien Joseph. I am living at Pascatabois, a locality in the countryside of Port-de-paix. I am 72 years old and I have seven children; two of them are still my own responsibility. I am old but I am still doing some small business and agriculture to take care of myself and the two children in my care. My husband died more than four years ago, and my five older children are living on their own with their own families.

After Tropical Storm Jeanne, my resources (gardens, cattle, chicken) were lost due to the flooding. I used the funds of my small business to buy food on a daily basis. At the beginning of January I received from the project 15 lbs. of black bean seeds, 7.5 lbs. of corn seeds, one pick and one machete. Two months later I received a female goat as a gift under a signed contract to give back the first offspring to another woman of my community.



Mrs. Derilien with the project coordinator

As a result, after all my efforts, I was able to harvest more than 50 bs. of black beans, which I sold to the market at Pascatabois to provide food for my family. Right now my goat has a baby.

This project has really helped me out. It helped me to feed my family for a period of time and now is helping me to rebuild my livestock to provide an income for a long term period. This will permit me to care for myself and support my children.